

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

## THE SENATE'S COMPROMISE.

Causes of public gratulation crowd upon us in quick succession. On Wednesday we had the happiness to announce to our daily readers (in the article which appears in a preceding column) the passage by the Senate of the important Peace measure, the admission of California; and now we have to felicitate them on the virtual passage, by the same patriotic body, of the no less important act to establish the Territory of New Mexico.

This is indeed a happy event. It was the apprehension entertained in the South that the *Wilnot* proviso would be forced into this bill which roused Southern sensibility, and gave rise to the baleful agitation which followed. The bill is free from the offensive proviso; the South stands in that respect on the equality which it justly claimed; and now the remaining bill, to complete the series of measures by which peace and order and national concord are to acquire ascendancy in the Union, is the bill to give effect to the provisions of the Constitution which concern the apprehension of fugitives from labor. This bill also passed, (it is made the special order for Monday next) and the Senate will be absolved from any further responsibility. It will receive the meed of praise and gratitude from the united voices of the American People. All eyes will now be directed to the Representatives House of Congress. Let us not fear that they will disappoint the public hopes. Let us not doubt that they will be animated by the same noble ambition to earn the blessings of their country, and return to their homes with the benediction of "Well done, good and faithful servants!"

The Hon. J. J. CRITTENDEN arrived in Washington on Tuesday evening, and the next day was sworn into office as Attorney General of the United States.

The Hon. THOMAS M. McKENNA and the Hon. CHARLES M. CONRAD, having been nominated and confirmed by the Senate on Thursday, were yesterday sworn into office at the Department of State, by Judge CRANCH—the first as Secretary for the Department of the Interior, the second as Secretary for the Department of War.

## MISSOURI ELECTION.

Our latest accounts from St. Louis, by Telegraph, are of the 13th instant. They report that four Whigs and one Benton Democrat have been elected to Congress, as follows:

JOHN F. DART, Whig, first district.  
GILCHRIST PORTER, Whig, second district.  
JOHN G. MILLER, Whig, third district.  
CHARLES E. BOWMAN, Whig, fourth district.  
JOHN S. PHELPS, Benton Democrat, fifth district.

The returns for members of the Legislature are not all in. So far as received, the report says that 60 Whigs, 32 Benton Democrats, and 22 anti-Benton Democrats have been elected.

It is with extreme satisfaction (says the New York Courier and Enquirer) that we announce the final passage of the California bill by the Senate. It is the second great step taken by that body within four days towards the settlement of the unhappy controversies that have so long been distracting the country and suspending all regular legislation. We do not wonder that the passage of the bill was greeted with an outburst of applause. It will be hailed with equal delight by every liberal devoted patriot throughout the Union. It will be welcomed to with the liveliest satisfaction by that young State whose patriotic forbearance has been proof against so much insult and injury. It will be a cause of grief to those only who wish ill to the harmony of the Union, and those who are ready to sacrifice every thing to the interests of slavery. The Senate has nobly fulfilled its duty.

A second decided movement on the part of the Senate has given a good example to the other House, as to the superior efficiency of action over speech. The bill for the admission of California into the Union as a State, following the passage by the Senate of the bill for adjusting the boundaries of Texas and New Mexico, has gone to the House of Representatives, with the sanction of a large majority of the Senate, and with the hearty concurrence of the great mass of the American people.

Our readers, we doubt not, have received the intelligence of this event with deep and lively gratification. There are intimations of a concerted protest on the part of the ultraists in the lower House to defeat, if possible, this bill, and the Texas bill also. But we sincerely hope that the effort will be abortive. The real sentiment of a large majority in the House of Representatives are unquestionably in favor of both measures, and it is equally beyond a doubt that public opinion throughout the country is strongly in favor of both. A respectable spectacle, indeed, would be presented, if it should happen that any combinations of faction and fanaticism should be allowed to defeat the considerate purposes of a majority in Congress, and set at naught the general wishes of the people in respect to these important measures, so urgently demanded by all considerations of patriotism, conciliation, and peace.—*Baltimore American*.

**YIELD OF WHEAT.**—The *Macomb* (Mich.) Gazette lately stated that Ira Phillips, of Armada, in that county, raised from two acres of ground one hundred and twenty-four bushels of wheat. That appeared to be a very large story to believe, sixty-two bushels to the acre, particularly when the fact is taken into consideration that forty bushels to the acre is considered pretty fair for the mellow soil of the Genesee Valley, when well cultivated. But the Mormons of Salt Lake or Utah make still larger drafts upon our credulity. An account from thence says:

"Sixty-five bushels of wheat to the acre is the ordinary yield when sown broadcast, but one hundred and sixty bushels have been produced from a single bushel of seed, when planted in drill. Corn only grows tolerably well, in consequence of the nights being too cold. Potatoes are easily grown, and produce abundantly. All the smaller grains flourish. The usual time to begin agricultural work is about the first of April. In consequence of the proximity of mountains, which are always covered with snow, there is very little rain, and the lands are irrigated by means of canals at the base of the hills.

All we can say to the above is, that we think that in Michigan and Utah they must have considerably larger sized acres than we have in this State.—*Albany Register*.

The *Grinnell Expedition*, which sailed from New York some months since, in search of Sir John Franklin, has been heard from by an arrival in England. The little squadron was pretty well on its voyage. Every thing was going on pleasantly, but nothing had been heard of the lost navigator yet.

The Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS has been nominated for re-election to Congress from the Lancaster district of Pennsylvania.

## THE UNION SPIRIT IN VIRGINIA.

We doubt whether there is, in the whole range of States usually designated as Southern, a single one more really devoted to the Union, and the Constitution by which it is established, than the State of VIRGINIA. Whenever that State is represented as hostile to the Union, or as disposed to rush into a conflict with it upon any contingency which is now probable, it is beyond doubt misrepresented. As for the city of Richmond, which was not many months ago proclaimed to be ripe for rebellion, and ready to burst asunder the bonds of the Union, for the purpose of realizing the *beau ideal* of a Southern Confederacy, we have every day fresh evidence that it is sound and heart-whole on this question. Among these evidences we quote, with particular satisfaction, the subjoined notices from the two oldest papers of that city, the one Democratic and the other Whig, of an oration delivered in that city on the commemoration of the death of the late President TAYLOR, by OLIVER P. BALDWIN, Esq., the talented editor of the Richmond Republican. His whole oration is applauded, as we have no doubt it deserved; but when, for particular commendation, a single passage of it is selected for special remark, it is that which exhibits his devotion to the Union, and his aspirations for its preservation and perpetuation, that simultaneously attracts the suffrages of both papers, as it had done of the audience before whom it was delivered.

## FROM THE "RICHMOND ENQUIRER."

OLIVER P. BALDWIN, Esq., next followed, in one of the most eloquent, thrilling, and entirely appropriate orations we have ever listened to. It was in fine tone, and portions of it glowing and brilliant. His eulogy was chiefly confined to the military achievements and heroic deeds of TAYLOR, as a great soldier, and to his virtues as a man. Some of his descriptions would have done honor to any speaker, and such seemed to be the general sentiment. His allusion to the Union was grand and impressive, and when he concluded his sublime invocation for the preservation of the Constitution and the Union, in all their purity and vigor, there was a burst of applause from the whole audience.

## FROM THE "RICHMOND WHIG."

With feelings attuned to the spirit of the occasion, the immense assembly then listened with rapt interest for the space of one hour to the eulogy of Mr. BALDWIN. We express only the opinion of every one who heard it, when we say that this effort was one of the most felicitous and eloquent pieces of oratory that we ever heard. The exceeding beauty of the composition pleased us less, however, than the noble sentiments of patriotism with which it abounded. Having briefly run over, in a happy and graphic manner, the leading events in the life of the illustrious deceased, having traced him from his first appearance in the camp to the "perilous edges" of Buena Vista, and sketched the decorous fortitude of his last days spent in the no less perilous conduct of affairs of State, Mr. BALDWIN turned to consider the present alarming crisis of the country, and referred to the dangers which now menace the Union. His remarks on this subject, more especially his allusion to the feelings of the American in foreign lands, who shall be the first to bear the tidings of our disruption, (should it come), and who shall sit down and weep over the quenched hopes of human liberty and the ruin of his home, as the children of Zion by the waters of Babylon over their lost Jerusalem, *glowed with the fire of the loftiest eloquence*. We trust that this excellent eulogy will not be withheld from the public.

Whatever the extent of devotion to the Union manifested by the People of VIRGINIA, now that the shadow of danger hangs over it, LOUISIANA, the centre and the emporium of all Southern interests, is not behind the oldest of her sister States in that sentiment. The following we believe to be a true type of the general feeling of that State:

## FROM THE LAFAYETTE (LA.) REPUBLICAN.

THE SOUTH IN FAVOR OF THE UNION.—The danger threatening the American Union has never been more imminent than at the present moment. The fanaticism of abolitionism, and the madness of Southern chivalry, are not now so fearful as the sectional spirit which begins to pervade the conservative portion of Congress. It was expected by all that the sudden death of Gen. TAYLOR would have awed both Houses of Congress into silence, and have shut down the floodgates upon intemperate discussion, which has so long embarrassed useful legislation, and sickened the heart of the nation by its display of puerile abstractions and unnatural hostility. Acknowledging the danger to our Union from prolonged agitation of a question arising from the North and South in hostility, men claiming to be patriots, and pretending that they represent the people, continue to wrangle over impracticable schemes, daily increasing alienation of feeling, and strengthening sectional interests and sectional jealousies, until the mind can scarcely foresee the dreadful consequences which may follow to the country and to freedom. Congress is the cause of the evil which threatens. The People have little sympathy with the fiery agitators. The masses desire the settlement of the vexed question. They love the Union. They will maintain it. South Carolina may raise the black flag of disunion, and call upon her sister slaveholding States to rally under its gloomy folds, under the pretence of defending Southern rights, but there will be no answering signal, no gathering of enthusiast hosts.

We published a few days since the Speech of the Hon. ABRAHAM LAWRENCE at the dinner of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. We have since met with the speech of Mr. RIVES on the same occasion, which is short and felicitous:

"Mr. RIVES, American Minister to the French Republic, gave: 'The Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, and other Agricultural Societies.' Coming there in an official and uncredentialed character, he had no right to expect such an honor; but if a hearty and unaffected sympathy in their pursuits—an ardent and constant admiration of British energy, enterprise, and industry, were any qualifications for proposing the toast entrusted to him, he might not be without some pretensions. He did not consider himself a stranger; his countrymen could not say 'This is our own, our native land,' but they could say it was 'next of kin,' for it was the land of their forefathers. (Cheers.) It was the land of their mother tongue. (Loud cheers.) It was the land whose religion, whose literature, whose laws, and whose institutions they had inherited. Nay, more—he would say that they claimed a sort of inheritance in the very soil. They had what might be called the moral and intellectual usufruct of it, for there was not a spot in the island in which family traditions, personal associations, as well as historical recollections, did not give to each of them an individual interest. England had many solid titles to the honor and the admiration of the world. As her greatest poet has said, 'she was an old and haughty nation, proud in arms—her native mode triumphant on every shore.' Her imperial capital was the Rome of the modern world—her commerce reached the remotest extremities of the globe—her workshops 'clothed the naked nations'; but he frankly owned that, with all that was great and glorious in her military and commercial annals, there was something in her Georgics which filled him with still sadder admiration. (Loud and long continued cheering.) It was his firm conviction that the pride and glory of England were to be found in that noble agriculture which, while it had improved the race of their useful animals, had also multiplied the fruits of the earth to an extent of which he could not form a conception if he had seen with his own eyes, that day, the prodigies which had been effected. (Loud cheers.)"

The Washington Philharmonic Society treated a large number of invited auditors, on Thursday evening, at Old Fellows' Hall, to the first public taste of their quality—confined entirely, however, on this occasion, to instrumentation. We were qualified to do so on musical excellence, we could say of the admirable display of skill which marked this performance in all its parts, and the high gratification of the numerous company who were privileged to witness it. This experimental concert was altogether successful; and the society of Washington are under great obligations to Mr. Kieckhefer, Professor Berlin, and the other gentlemen who have instituted this association, capable of affording so much enjoyment in the divine art.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

ABRAHAM FOWLER, Attorney of the United States in and for the District of Arkansas.  
JOHN TURNBULL VAN ALLEN, of New York, Chargé d'Affaires to the Republic of Ecuador.  
Dwight Webb, of Michigan, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Fouchou, in China.  
HORATIO J. HARRIS, to be Attorney of the United States in and for the southern district of Mississippi.  
WILLIAM M. MARTIN, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Charleston, S. C.  
ELISHA H. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, Consul of the United States at the port of Honolulu, in the Sandwich Islands.

On the subject of the passage by the Senate of the bill for the admission of California into the Union, the Philadelphia Ledger says that "if the House should initiate this promptitude and determination of the Senate, and pass the bill at once without further discussion, the country would owe it a debt of gratitude. The announcement of the passage of the bill in the Senate, by a vote of nearly two to one, (continues the Ledger) was greeted with applause, which is but the first manifestation of the feelings of pleasure which the act will produce in every quarter of the country where the value of the Union is justly estimated."

The steamer *Cherokee*, which sailed from New York on Tuesday for Chagres, direct, took out 203 passengers. Among them we see the name of Mr. ANSON DART, of Wisconsin, the newly appointed Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory of Oregon.

The steamer *Georgia*, for Chagres, via Havana and New Orleans, sailed on the same day, with 80 passengers for Chagres, thirty for New Orleans, and twenty for Havana. Among those for New Orleans were J. R. BARTLEY, Esq., U. S. Commissioner, and Lieut. WHIFFLE and Col. CHANDLER, belonging to the Mexican Boundary Commission.

The President's Message, on the subject of the difficulties growing out of the boundary question of New Mexico and Texas, is a plain statesmanlike document, abounding in sound, practical views of the duties of the Executive in such an emergency as that anticipated, and breathes throughout an earnest devotion to the preservation of harmony and the Union. While we admire his mild and conciliatory tone, we cannot withhold our approbation of its manliness and firmness; and, with all our devotion to State rights, we are prepared to defend its positions.

We have regarded the position of Texas, however just her claim, as unwise and ill-advised—wanting in good faith to the Union, and productive of evil consequences if persevered in. It is to be hoped, however, that the present position of affairs will impress upon Congress the urgent necessity of prompt action, and an amicable, fair, and liberal adjustment of the question, to the end that a collision may be avoided, and harmony restored to the country.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*.

**FEET OF VAGUE.**—We were this morning surprised to observe a fleet of not less than two hundred sail lying at the Rhode wharves. All these vessels are employed in the coal trade; and, from this fact alone, one may form some idea of the great amount of business done every day at the Philadelphia terminus of the Reading Railroad.

We copy the above paragraph from the Philadelphia Bulletin of Tuesday. Many of our readers may not be aware that a similar scene, although as yet not quite as extensive a scale, can be seen almost every day by a visit to Locust Point, the southern terminus of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This place, which until recently was a barren strip of land, is rapidly growing in importance, nearly all the coal from the mineral region of Maryland being there transferred from the coal cars to the vessels. The wharves are capacious, with water of sufficient depth, and the forest of masts, with the bustle and noise attending the loading and unloading of coals, would, no doubt, astonish many of our quiet citizens, were they to pay a visit to Locust Point.—*Baltimore American*.

THE HON. JOHN H. LUMPKIN, late member of Congress from the 5th Congressional District in the State of Georgia, in a letter to the editor of the *Marietta Advocate*, says:

"I am one of those who still think that the constitutional rights and honor of the Southern section of the Union may be maintained by a just and equitable settlement of the questions in dispute between the two sections. And I am unwilling to countenance the idea that the rights and honor of the South cannot be maintained and the Union of these States preserved. When my views undergo a change, and I come to the conclusion that a dissolution of the Union is the only remedy left for the protection of the South, I shall move my subscription to your paper, and read it with complacency if not with pleasure."

**SPREAD OF THE CHOLERA.**—We regret to learn that the cholera, which appeared so suddenly, and with considerable fatality, at Harper's Ferry, a short time since, not only continues there, but is extending itself in that section of Virginia. Nine deaths occurred at Harper's Ferry by the scourge in the last two days, six at Winchester, and there are several also at Charlottesville and vicinity. The *Martinsburg Gazette* of Tuesday says, that since the disease has broken out at Harper's Ferry, there have been some thirty-five or forty cases, about twenty-five of which proved fatal.

The cholera continues in various cities, towns, villages, and other points in the Western States, in Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Missouri, Illinois, Tennessee, &c. So great is the number of places at which it appears, that it would be useless to attempt to keep a clear record. It is extending more and more on the Lakes.

**NAVY AFFAIRS.**—We learn from the *Norfolk Courier* that Commander EDWARD C. RUTLEDGE, of South Carolina, has resigned his commission in the navy, which places Lieut. T. D. SHAW, of Philadelphia, at the head of the list for promotion.

Commander HUGH N. PAGE has received his commission as Captain in the Navy. Commander JOHN L. SAUNDERS is ordered to be detached from the United States rendezvous at Norfolk, his term of service having expired when his successor reports for duty.

Commander GEORGE A. MAGUIRE is to be ordered to the St. Mary's.

Lieut. A. D. HARRILL has been detached from the Coast Survey, and ordered to the frigate *Raritan*, to sail in a few days for the Pacific.

The United States surveying steamer *Jefferson*, Lieutenant commanding T. A. JENKINS, from Cape Hatteras, and the United States surveying brig *Washington*, Lieut. Comdr. S. SANDS, from the Cape of Delaware, arrived at Norfolk on Sunday.

**LIGHTNING.**—During the storm on Sunday, the 24th inst., we had a most remarkable illustration of Dr. Franklin's theory, that the lightning will not pass through a roof covered with metal, but will diffuse itself on the metallic surface, and if there be a water spout, will pass off through that to the earth. The house is covered with tin, and has a thin pipe leading from the roof to the eaves, and has no lightning rod. The flash was so great as to startle persons at a distance, yet, being directly over the house, was not seen or felt by the inmates. All they knew of the shock was from the roar of the thunder, and having the water pipe shattered. No shock was felt in the house.—*Charleston Courier*.

The little schooner *J. A. Wester*, of only forty-eight tons burden, sailed from Philadelphia on Tuesday for California, via Cape Horn. She is fully manned, having in addition to her captain, two mates, a physician, carpenter, boatswain, and sailmaker.

**AMERICAN STRANGLERS ON THE STOKES.**—There are now eight large and splendid ocean steamships in the course of construction at New York, and all nearly completed. It is expected that they will be finished and running within three months. Four of them are intended for the Pacific coast. One will be launched in three weeks. The *Humboldt* and *Franklin*, of the new *Havre* line, are nearly ready for sea.

## THE ISTHMUS OF TEHUANTEPEC.

The following letter from Mr. MONO, the engineer of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, will be read with interest. The whole Isthmus is about to be re-surveyed; and Mr. MONO states in advance one or two inaccuracies in his former report, making the corresponding corrections:

MEXICO, July 12, 1850.

MR. DEAR SIR: It is more than a year, as you know, that, having determined to connect, by means of direct observations, the southern portion of the Isthmus, whose positions had been determined trigonometrically, with the northern portion, in which it had been impossible to make a rigorous examination, I discovered that I had made an error of calculation in determining the longitude, which was to serve for the base of the other points to be established.

Later still, I found that in the map of the course of the Coastwatch, instead of making that river empty itself in 94° 17' west of Greenwich—as it is correctly stated in my written work on this Isthmus—it is placed 6° more to the west than it ought to have been. These errors I have corrected, but as new explorations are about to be undertaken on the Isthmus, I am anxious that I myself, and not others, should correct them. To this end, I pray you to do me the favor to have published in the papers what I now communicate to you.

I have heard it stated lately, in the United States, that there was a post, and that none can be made, on the south side of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

It is positively established, as well by a history written by a Franciscan friar by the name of Burgos, printed in Mexico in 1780, as well as by documents found in the archives of the descendants of Cortez, in Mexico, that this great man caused to be built several vessels, on the lakes of Tehuantepec, all of which were to sail through the Boca Nueva, and some of which were employed in the discovery of California, while the others went to Panama on a commercial enterprise, connected with Peru, which was undertaken by Cortez himself. What has given rise to these doubts is, that at times the port of Tehuantepec has been confounded with the mouth of the river which is to be seen through the Boca Nueva, and which is the Boca Nueva, in connection with the coast, the others went to Panama on a commercial enterprise, connected with Peru, which was undertaken by Cortez himself. 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